

On April 29, two records were made of the Yellow-headed Blackbird. These are the first authentic records for the county, although I have a male in my collection captured in this neighborhood with data lost.

One of the April 29 records, was a lone male in the Meharry orchards three miles west of Philo. On the same day a second male was observed on the Gaurd farm three miles north. The last Yellow-head was following a plow in the field in company with a flock of Bronzed Grackles and was observed at a distance of twenty feet.

These three new birds for Champaign County gain numbers 197, 198, and 199 respectively, in my list of "Birds of an Illinois Ten-mile radius." The circle is pierced by the fortieth parallel of latitude and lies twenty-five miles west of the Indiana line.—ISAAC E. HESS, *Philo, Ill.*

New Bird Records for Arizona.—The appearance of Swarth's most excellent "List of the Birds of Arizona," seems to mark an opportune time for recording several Arizona bird notes that have not yet found their way into print, and for calling attention to a few printed records that are not included in Swarth's list.

Gavia pacifica. PACIFIC LOON.—One taken by Dr. Mearns September 20, 1886, at Fort Verde, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Erismatura jamaicensis. RUDDY DUCK.—One taken by Dr. Mearns January 24, 1887, at Peck's Lake, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Chen rossii. ROSS'S GOOSE.—One taken by Dr. Mearns October 24, 1887, at Fort Verde, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Ardea herodias treganzai. TREGANZA'S HERON.—Information was given to E. W. Nelson in August, 1909, that two pairs had nested at a pond two miles east of Tuba.

Catharista urubu. BLACK VULTURE.—Several seen, May, 1890, by Dr. A. K. Fisher in the Tonto Basin.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. OSPREY. Several seen by Dr. A. K. Fisher, June 26–29, 1892, near Camp Verde; they must have been breeding not far distant.

Cryptoglaux acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—Young in the nest were found by Dr. Mearns on San Francisco Mountain, June 12, 1887; the same collector took a specimen December 17, 1893, at La Osa, Sturgis Ranch, Pima County.

Glaucidium phalænoides. FERRUGINOUS PYGMY OWL.—Winter records are: near Camp Lowell, January 24, 1872 (Bendire), and Phoenix, February 26, 1897 (Breninger).

Centurus carolinus. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—Accidental at Fort Grant. Ridgway, "Birds of North and Middle America." VI, 1914, 57.

Zonotrichia querula. HARRIS'S SPARROW.—One was taken by M. F. Gilman, March 16, 1913, at Sacaton and identified at the Biological Survey.

Anthus spraguei. SPRAGUE'S PIPIT.—A specimen was collected April 4, 1905, at Fort Lowell and is now in the Thayer collection. It was identified at the Biological Survey.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—A specimen was taken by C. Birdseye, September 14, 1908, in the White Mountains and is now in the collection of the Biological Survey.

Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis. SIERRA HERMIT THRUSH.—A specimen was taken by Dr. A. K. Fisher May 14, 1892, at Fort Huachuca and is now in the collection of the Biological Survey.

The Swarth list enumerates 362 species for Arizona. The above records add 9 species, or a total of 371 species now known from the state.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Birds transporting Food Supplies.—Mr. Chas. T. Ramsden's interesting note¹ on "The Bobolink as a conveyer of mollusca" suggests to me the desirability of drawing attention to two other instances of similar phenomena. Professor G. E. Beyer of Tulane University, who has been a close student of Louisiana birds for many years, has collected numerous Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) soon after their arrival upon the Gulf Coast, which bore beneath their wings from 20 to 40 small snails of the Genus *Physa*. In reply to a query about this point Professor Beyer, in a letter of August 7, 1911, says: "The peculiar habit which this bird has in concealing the snails among the under wing feathers has been known to me for many years. When first discovered I pointed out this singular fact to several of my hunter friends. The occurrence, however, was so regular and was confirmed so often in after years, that I expected the habit to be generally known. I used to count the number of snails regularly; at one time I found as many as forty-one, oftener between twenty and thirty, never less than ten or twelve. The stomachs of the birds always contain a number of crushed shells of the snails. Furthermore, the finding of these snails is only possible if the birds are obtained shortly after their arrival from the south, the earliest date of which I always placed about March 22. I was at the time unable to determine whether the species of snail was the same or different from ours, for the genus contains several species. At the time the 'Papabottes' arrive here, *Physa* is not common with us and does not become plentiful until May and June. I am sorry to say that I became as it were side-tracked in after years as I had intended to continue this inquiry and extend it to other migratory birds of a similar nature."

The notes by Professor Beyer and Mr. Ramsden give us the final phase of the phenomenon but they do not show how the snails reached the position in which they were found. The following brief note published by Grace Ellicott of New Castle, Ind., in 'The Guide to Nature'² gives an account of the initial stage of a similar occurrence. Miss Ellicott's contribution is as

¹ Auk, XXXI, 1914, p. 250.

² Vol. I, No. 5, Aug. 1908, p. 168.